

## HUERTA FRETFUL AT CLOSE WATCH; HEARING TO DAY

Worried Over Arrests of Other Alleged Conspirators.

## STORES OF ARMS FOUND AND SEIZED

Officers Search for Felix Diaz, Reported in Hiding in El Paso.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
El Paso, Tex., June 30.—Watched by plainclothes men, with police and soldiers patrolling the street in front and at the rear of his apartments, General Victoriano Huerta is virtually a prisoner to-night, despite the fact that he is under bond, which ordinarily is supposed to give freedom while it is in force.

General Huerta did not attend the monthly muster and review to-day at Fort Bliss. He pleaded indisposition when he learned that his expected visit to the military post in the role of a visitor had caused a protest from Washington. The constant surveillance under which he has been held since yesterday is proving irritating to General Huerta. He was not so careful of his first day of his arrest. He appears to be worried over the continued activity of the Department of Justice in arresting supposed conspirators in the revolutionary plot.

The arrest to-day of General Marcellino Caraveo, one of General Orozco's commanders in the revolt against Huerta, and of Ike and Frank Alderete, prominent local men, caused a feeling of uneasiness, and the belief that additional arrests will be made before the examining trial of General Huerta and General Orozco is held to-morrow has greatly increased the tension among both Mexicans and Americans.

There are six under arrest, including General Huerta and Orozco, and all are to be given preliminary hearings to-morrow morning. General Huerta is accused to-day of having caused the arrests of Huerta and Orozco had been planned on an elaborate scale. The Government is believed to have been making a very systematic search to locate him.

## State Department Hears from Mexican Capital

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, June 30.—The first direct word to come through from Mexico since June 15 to the State Department, forwarded from Vera Cruz by Consul Canada. It was not indicated in the dispatches in what manner they had been sent, but the dispatches indicated that they had come from the Brazilian Minister by courier to Vera Cruz.

The messages were not translated to-night, but a quick inspection by officials showed that conditions in the Mexican capital were very bad indeed. But now that the way has been opened, there are hopes that other messages may come through.

Eight cars of foodstuffs for the starving in Mexico City are held out for the half for the city to surrender by the Carranza troops, under the command of General Gonzalez, according to a dispatch received by the Carranza Agency here to-night. The dispatch is as follows:

"A special train of eight cars loaded with foodstuffs was sent forward to-day to General Pablo Gonzalez, commanding the Constitutional army engaged in the investment of Mexico City. This foodstuffs was distributed to the poor of Mexico City when General Gonzalez enters."

"Corn is being bought in the interior of Mexico at \$25 a ton—\$5 less than it can be bought in the United States. Price is quoted here at American prices."

## Huerta's Sons Hurrying to New York from Spain

Cadiz, June 30.—Two sons of General Victoriano Huerta, ex-Provisional President of Mexico, who is on the Texas order, sailed to-day on a Spanish steamer for New York.

## Steamer with Arms for Mexicans Held by U. S.

Seattle, June 30.—The schooner Annie Larsen, which arrived at Hoquiam yesterday, short of supplies but full of guns and ammunition, was held until her original manifest could be investigated. She cleared from San Diego for Topolobampo, Sinaloa.

Shipment of arms to another country is not of itself a violation of the law, it was said, but making a false manifest is punishable by a fine of \$500.

## NIEUW AMSTERDAM RUN DOWN IN FOG

Holland-America Liner Eighth Ship in Collision in the Downs in Three Days.

Deal, England, June 30.—The Holland-America Line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, having a large number of passengers on board from New York for Rotterdam, was run down in a fog by an unknown steamer while anchored in the Downs to-day.

The port quarter of the liner was damaged, but the vessel is riding safely at anchor.

This makes the eighth collision in the Downs in the last three days.

Among the passengers on the Nieuw Amsterdam were thirty-two American and twenty-two British nurses, who were organized in Chicago for foreign service. They are to serve with the allied troops in France and Belgium.

## "Brides in Bath" Case, Near Close, Stirs England

Old Bailey Jury Will Receive Charge To-day and Decide Fate of George Joseph Smith, Accused of Trio of Growsome Murders.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, June 30.—"The Three Brides in Bath" case goes to the jury to-morrow. To-day both prosecution and defense made their final addresses, practically ending the ninth day legal battle which has been waged around George Joseph Smith, accused of drowning at least three of his wives in bathtubs. Justice Scrutton will sum up the case in the morning.

Marshall Hall, for the defendant, to-day pleaded that his principal, who appears perfectly sane, could not have been guilty of "one of the most diabolical series of continuous crimes which ever have been recorded in any country. You must go back to the days of the Borgias for a parallel."

"If the prisoner had not been a pauper," he continued, "but had possessed unlimited means like many American prisoners, he could have procured expert help that the cause of death was other than the one given by the experts for the Crown."

Rivals War in Interest.  
Even a war-bewildered London has found time to ponder over the case which comes to a close in the Old Bailey to-morrow. Probably no trial since that of Dr. Crippen has excited so much comment. Many speak of it as the most famous English murder case of modern times.

From the evidence it would appear that the life of George Joseph Smith has been simply one marriage after another. In his forty-three years of existence he has wedded five times. No specially expert feat is required to make the last three were more eventful, each terminating very shortly after the ceremony with the bride lying drowned in a bathtub and the bereaved husband pocketing the funds which she had willed to him on the wedding day.

Smith's later marriages took place in July, 1912, December, 1913, and December, 1914. In each case the bride was a "phenomenal coincidence," as he terms his wives' deaths, has been that it was "hard luck." The rapid fire widower has received, in all, more than \$20,000 from his wives, all of whom were buried as suddenly as possible.

Bride of Day Drowned.  
Evidence presented at the Old Bailey, classic in the crime annals of England for years before Dickens made it famous, showed that Smith married his third wife, Beatrice Munday, in July, 1912, at Weston-super-Mare. Before the wedding he rented a small house at Herne Bay. The cottage was without plumbing, but the bridegroom-to-be purchased a bath tub, which was placed in a room having no latch to the door.

Before the wedding the couple, as a sign of mutual confidence made will, each in the other's favor. The bride had \$12,500 in her own right. Her husband had little beside the rented house and the bathtub. The morning after the ceremony he prepared the bath for her with his own hands.

He rushed excitedly to neighbors, saying that his wife was dead in the tub. She was found with her legs protruding over one end and her head under water.

Much sympathy was extended to the husband whose honeymoon had closed so abruptly and tragically. The coroner investigated the case, and decided that the Mrs. Smith of the fatal hours had died in a fit. Smith could not be held.

Dr. Kolb Issues Plea to Party in Germany to Stop Fighting Militarism.

Berlin, June 30.—Among the items given out by the Overseas News Agency to-day was the following:  
"The Socialistic leader, Dr. Kolb, has published a pamphlet in which he says that the Socialistic party is at the parting of the ways. He declares the war has tied a new bond around the whole German people and the monarchy. The Socialists, he said, should cease to fight against the monarchy as they should be convinced their advocacy of a militia system for the army is no longer tenable. They should realize that their task is, above all, national, and that they must become capable of parliamentary action, as the party is otherwise doomed to absolute and perpetual lack of influence."

## LLOYD GEORGE 7-DAY CAMPAIGN SUCCESS

Gets Munitions Workers at Rate of 10,000 a Day, Says Assistant.

London, June 30.—The seven days granted the trade unionists by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, to make good their pledge that they would prove they were able to supply the needed munitions workers, without recourse to compulsion, expired to-night.

With respects to results, W. E. Morgan, who is Mr. Lloyd George's chief assistant in this department of his work, said:

"The enrolments are so highly satisfactory that I think I can say that the voluntary system has justified itself as applied to munitions workers. During the last seven days the enrolment has averaged 10,000 a day. Lloyd George announced to-night concessions to labor in the form of amendments to the munitions bill, the concluding stages of which will be dealt with in the House of Commons to-morrow."

The chief amendment limits the power of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in fields outside the actual manufacture of munitions. This power is to be exercised by the government only when munitions work is affected. The coal miners objected to being subject to forced arbitration, as they contended that they never have been shirkers.

## CZECH PAPER SUPPRESSED

Hungarian Police Take Action for Peace Appeal.

Prague, Bohemia, June 30.—The "Narodni Listy," leading organ of the Young Czech party, has been suppressed by the police.

There have been many reports lately since the war began of disaffection among the Czech element in Hungary and of a peace propaganda conducted by that party.

## BRACKET MEN SUFFER SETBACK AT CONVENTION

Census Figures Won't Be Ready Until After Adjournment.

## REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN IS HALTED

Wagner, O'Brien and Sheehan Plead for Larger City Representation.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)  
Albany, June 30.—Ex-Senator Brackett, of Saratoga, and his followers, who have been fighting against the wishes of Elihu Root, Frederick C. Tanner, George W. Wickham and other leaders of the Constitutional Convention, to have the delegates reapportion the legislative representation, received a jolt to-day, when President Root had a letter read from Secretary of State Hugo, who said it would be impossible to complete the census tabulation before September 1.

Without Mr. Hugo's figures no reapportionment can be made. The Secretary informed the convention it would be necessary to have the proposed amendments in his hands not later than August 15 to get them in the general election ballot of November 2. Mr. Hugo's letter caused much surprise in the convention. Adjournment had been expected to be taken some time in September.

A Brackett adherent said to-night that the ex-Senator's forces would obtain the census figures from the Secretary of State office within two weeks or far would do.

Mr. Root, however, we see in this letter of Mr. Root, added the delegate. "But we won't be intimidated. We will go ahead with our plan to reapportion, come what may."

Root Men See Danger.  
The Root-Tanner-Wickham forces look on the reapportionment question as a danger to the orderly procedure of the convention, and fear it will inject partisanship into the proceedings.

New York City Democrats, headed by Morgan J. O'Brien, Senator Robert F. Wagner and William F. Sheehan, led the battle for greater representation for New York.

For nearly four hours the debate on the question kept the convention on edge. It was said to-morrow, when it is understood, the whole proposition will be disposed of.

Senator Wagner, chief spokesman for New York City, said that the Brackett committee had favorably reported an amendment which strengthens instead of lessening the discrimination against New York City. He said New York had 60 per cent of the population and paid 73 per cent of the state taxes, and therefore was entitled to a majority representation in the Legislature.

Defeat Unless City Gets Rights.  
"Let no man in this convention," said Senator Wagner, "say that the people of New York in this protest are desirous of segregating themselves from the citizenship of the rest of the state. They are proud of their state, and want to share equally with all the other citizens of the state in its protection and privileges, but the present unfair reapportionment provision in the constitution has had the effect of segregating and antagonizing them."

Senator Wagner closed his argument with the prophecy that if New York City did not get equal representation in the reapportionment, the whole work of the convention would be nullified by an overwhelming vote at the polls.

Mr. O'Brien, who spoke after him, declared a discrimination against New York City was contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution, and the bill of rights.

Butler Opposes Bill to Tax Institutions

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)  
Albany, June 30.—Bitterness developed at the hearing to-day before the Taxation Committee on the proposed amendments of James L. Nixon, of Buffalo, and Herman J. Westwood, of Fredonia, to tax all property not exempt. This would mean an impact on all church, educational and philanthropic institutions. For four hours arguments were heard.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, said: "Churches, educational and philanthropic institutions are public servants, servants of the state and doing public work, and as such are entitled to the exemption they now enjoy."

Advocates of the bill came from Buffalo, Schenectady, Elmira and Albany. One of them, Harrison Chapman, of Elmira, argued that religion, which did not believe in any religion, should not be compelled to bear any part of the burden of the support of churches which were exempt from taxation.

Dr. Butler, answering this, said: "I would only have to declare myself an anarchist and an enemy of all anarchy to adopt the logic of those who hold that because a man does not believe in religion he should not be taxed."

"If you tax institutions of religion, education and philanthropy you will increase the taxes of the individuals. If you look at the question solely from the point of view of the individual, the view of dollars and cents it would be fatal for the State of New York to adopt these amendments."

O. J. Kane, of Rochester, said that in Rochester men who followed the callings of teachers, peddlers, cooks, coal dealers and real estate brokers, who at one time had been ministers, still owned property exempted from taxation.

Dr. Butler said that this was not an argument in behalf of change in the fundamental law, but an occasion for calling the attention of the public prosecutor to the existence of these frauds.

Others who spoke against the bills were William D. Guthrie, on behalf of the Catholic churches; Dr. Walter Laidlaw, of the State Federation of Churches, and George Zabriske, of the New York Diocese of the Episcopal Church.

A provision to compel newspapers to publish the facts in libel suits was contained in an amendment advocated to-day by Lemuel E. Quirk. The amendment would dictate the form and facts to be published by the defendant in the event of conviction.

Mr. Quirk charged that newspapers had entered into an agreement not to publish any news of libel suits. He concluded his argument with a denial of being influenced by any personal motive.

"Nothing that the newspapers ever said about me was so," he said. "But there were so many things that were so and that I was sorry they did not say that I decided to forgive them."

Pleas for an amendment to permit the Legislature to establish a bureau

## You are the most important person in a Riker Drug Store

while you are there—Riker-Hegeman representatives are paid to please you FIRST, the house second.  
43 New York Stores.

for the standardization of food products were made before the Industrial Relations Committee by William Church Osborn and J. J. Dillon, of New York. The Franchot proposal, to which they were speaking, would permit the appointment of inspectors when it seems necessary or desirable.

The middleman fixes the prices of food products by fixing standards. Mr. Franchot said: "To understand the method of grading one must make a life study of them. The producer is forced to ship to the middleman blindly and accept pay for whatever grade of produce the buyer desires to grant him. The state now is powerless to establish a court of appeal between the producer and the middleman. This is the condition we wish to eradicate."

## MINORITY WINS M. & E. FIGHT

Lackawanna Men on Board of Leased Line Ousted—Insurance Men In.

Up to a late hour last night indications were that the minority committee, headed by George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, had won a complete victory as a result of its campaign for proxies to elect a board of directors of the Morris & Essex Railroad independent of control by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which operates the property under perpetual lease.

The occasion was the annual meeting of the leased line, held in Hoboken. Mr. Van Tuyl voted about 135,000 shares. "Half of the minority committee out of a total vote of 240,000 shares. The total number outstanding is 300,000 shares, but about 60,000 did not vote. The new directors named by the committee are as follows:

Philip H. Hoadley, of Newark; Edward Milligan, of Hartford; A. N. Williams, of Hartford; George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Dunlevy Milbank, of New York; J. William Clark, of Newark; N. J. Samuel S. Dennis, of Morristown; N. J.; Wynant E. Stewart, of Newark; W. D. Vanderpol, John O. H. Pitney, of Morristown; John R. Hardin, of Newark; Adrian H. Larkin, of New York; and Henry W. Poor, of New York.

The last three named, who are of counsel for the committee, it is understood will be replaced later by stockholders.

The fight of the Van Tuyl committee against the Lackawanna management of the Morris & Essex dates back to the suit filed in April against the company and officers, who are also directors of the leased line. The suit charged that the company and officers, who are also directors of the leased line, had been charged to the Morris & Essex for the last sixteen years under the control of an interlocking directorate was determined. The immediate purpose of the suit was to establish that the Morris & Essex stockholders have been entitled to an 8 per cent dividend for the last ten years instead of 7 per cent. This is a matter which still rests in the hands of the court.

The fight for elimination of the Lackawanna control of the leased property at yesterday's meeting was affected by the action of the committee, headed by President William H. Treadwell.

## MUTUALIZATION FROM DU PONT SOON

Co-operation of Insurance Department Asked in Letter to Hasbrouck.

Correspondence between Frank Hasbrouck, State Superintendent of Insurance, and General T. Coleman Du Pont, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society from J. P. Morgan, was made public yesterday. In a communication to General Du Pont, Mr. Hasbrouck called attention to a preamble and resolution adopted on June 14 by the executive committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners regarding the purchase of the stock control of the Equitable.

The commissioners, through Mr. Hasbrouck, asked General Du Pont for a statement as to the future policy of the Equitable as determined by the action of the stockholders. Mr. Hasbrouck pointed out that his letter, if his department, without the action of the executive committee, would have called upon General Du Pont for information of the same general character.

General Du Pont told Mr. Hasbrouck he desired the mutualization of the Equitable to assure policyholders that its affairs would always be managed to their interest. In his letter of June 28 General Du Pont adds:

"Whatever plan may be agreed upon must, of course, have the approval of the Superintendent of Insurance, and I assume that we will have his cordial co-operation in the work of finding such a plan, and, thereafter, in carrying it out. Since the problem is a new one to me and is one which has puzzled other men of large experience in such matters, I cannot, of course, be expected to suggest a plan at once, but with the Insurance Department, the working of the society and myself working with the same purpose, I feel justified in believing that the problem will be solved before long."

Witnesses who have been heard regarding accusations of espionage have failed to give testimony considered sufficient to establish Swoboda's culpability.

## SWOBODA TO GO FREE

Espionage Charges Against Alleged American Fail.

Paris, June 30.—Charges of espionage against Raymond Swoboda, who claims to have been born in San Francisco, will be dropped, the "Petit Parisien" says, as no strong evidence of his guilt has been developed. The charge of being responsible for the fire aboard the steamship La Touraine already has been dropped.

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## Saks & Company at 34th Street

STORE OPENS 9 A. M. AND CLOSSES AT 6 P. M., INCLUDING SATURDAY  
Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

## Fifteen Items Specially Priced For the MEN of Gotham

## Timely Offerings for the Double Holiday

### NO. 1—Sport Shirts in great variety at \$1.00

Fine silk stripe mercerized Oxford cloth, white or tan; "Pongee" in Palm Beach shade. White mercerized cloths, blue, black or helio stripes. Convertible collar.

### NO. 2—Negligee Shirts at \$1.05

Mercerized cloth with woven satin stripe; also extra fine Madras cloth. A splendid and varied assortment. All sizes and sleeve lengths. Main Floor

### NO. 3—Silk-and-cotton Shirts, \$2

Newest designs, including some fine satin stripe fabrics. White, blue, black, helio, green, tan or gold on white grounds. Shirts of superior merit at this special price. Main Floor

### NO. 4—Pure Silk Shirts at \$2.85

Imported pongee silk and a fine assortment of heavy silks, with satin stripes. Main Floor

### NO. 5—Pure Silk Shirts at \$3.95

Heavy crepe de Chine with satin stripes. White with stripes in rich variety of color; both bold and neat. Main Floor

### NO. 6—Peau de crepe & crepe de Chine Shirts at the remarkable price of \$4.85

Fabric of extraordinarily fine quality. Some Shirts of other tub-proof silks also of rare quality. A great variety of plain or woven satin stripe silks, including plain white shirts with self satin stripes. Main Floor

### NO. 7—Pajamas at \$1.00

A very fine quality of crepe, trimmed with white, blue, helio, and tan. Fine mercerized cloth in plain colors, and woven Madras in stripes. Main Floor

### NO. 8—Fine Leather Belts 55c

Excellent quality seal grain leather, fitted with gold-plated buckle. This is a very UNUSUAL price for belts like these. Main Floor

### NO. 9—Beach Robes at \$1.95

Tailored with shawl collar; collar and cuffs trimmed with contrasting color and two tones. All sizes; Palm Beach, gray, blue, lavender. Fifth Floor

### NO. 10—Walking Sticks at 75c

Manila, furze, bamboo, partridge, Panama, Cornell and others. Made in the Prince of Wales and opera book styles. Main Floor

### NO. 11—Men's Neckwear, Extraordinary at 29c

Practically every good weave, including grenadines, foulards, crepps, moires, twills, foulards in spots and stripes, also neat or bold figures, and brocades. Beautiful designs and rich colorings. Many are made with the famous Saks Service bands which insure easy sliding under the collar and lengthens the life of the scarf.

### NO. 12—Athletic Underwear at 55c

High-grade fabrics, plain white or self-striped. Sleeveless shirts; knee-length drawers. Union Suits, same fabrics, special at \$1.10. Main Floor

### NO. 13—Fine Wool Bathing Suits at \$2.45

Blue, black or Oxford with bands of contrasting color. Of excellent weight and weave; perfect fitting. Main Floor

### NO. 14—Men's High & Low Shoes at \$3.95

regular stock shoes reduced from \$5.00 and \$6.00  
HIGH SHOES in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf with tops of same or with genuine buckskin or boxcloth tops; lace models. Patent colt high shoes; lace or button.

LOW SHOES in tan, mahogany Russia or gun metal calf. Quarters of same or of genuine buckskin or boxcloth. Also patent colt Oxfords. Fifth Floor

### NO. 15—Straw Hats for Men at \$1.35

Fine Split Straws Sennits Milans Fine Milans and Mackinaws  
The product of one of America's best makers Main Floor

## LUSITANIA WITNESS WHO FLED CAUGHT

Former Roommate of Stahl, Gun Affidavit Maker, Found in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, June 30.—Heinz Hardenberg, wanted as a witness before the Federal grand jury in New York in connection with the Lusitania affidavit maker, was taken into custody here this afternoon by special agents of the Department of Justice.

He said he left New York without appearing before the grand jury because he feared the condemnation and antagonism of his countrymen.

When found Hardenberg was in the company of a man who called himself Lieutenant August von Kressler, son of General von Kressler, of the German army. Kressler admitted being a re- and was located in Cincinnati. He de-

clared his willingness to return to New York and to appear against Stahl in the Grand Jury investigation.

On June 14th, a few days before the Grand Jury returned an indictment against Stahl, he disappeared again and his whereabouts were unknown until yesterday. It was learned that Hardenberg may be an important witness in the Federal investigation into the alleged questionable activities of the German secret service agents in this country of which Paul Koenig, a private detective in the employ of the Hamburg-American Line, is said to be the head.

## Umbrella His Lightning Rod.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
South Norwalk, Conn., June 30.—Professor Edwin Gale Jewett, of Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, raised an umbrella during a severe thunderstorm here this afternoon and received a shock which knocked him unconscious. Professor Jewett was on the yacht of Dr. Ernest F. McGregor, of this place, at the time. Mrs. McGregor and three children, who were in the cabin when the bolt struck, were badly frightened.